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YOUR SUMMER VACATION.

If you take one you will want to keep in touch with home.

The best way to do this is to have the Journal mailed to you.

Leave your order before starting. We will change the address as often as you desire.

If the powers of Europe expect the Balkan states to continue to govern themselves indefinitely, they have set a very bad precedent in complacently recognizing the accession of a dynasty through assassination.

Farmers of West Virginia report a great scarcity of labor for the fields, but they have not followed the lead of the Hawaiian sugar planters by asking Congress to modify the Chinese exclusion law for their benefit.

An officer of the Woodmen is reported as saying that the Foresters are as well drilled as many State militia. He might have put it stronger. There is not a State National Guard in the country, except, perhaps, those of New York and Pennsylvania, as well drilled as the Foresters who marched in the parade of Thursday.

It is to be hoped that the intention of the Navy Department to launch the Galveston, despite the injunction of the state court of Virginia, will not result in another war of secession. It would hardly do to set a precedent of permitting a state court to interfere with military preparations of the national government. There might come a time when this would be extremely annoying.

Mr. Cleveland's latest statement is very strong in declaring that he has no desire to re-enter public life, and has not said since he left it, but he does not say that he would not accept the Democratic nomination for President if it were tendered him. He might be induced to think that was the best way to "bring about salutary conditions in the party."

The demand of Austria and Russia on the new King of Serbia that he punish the assassins of the late King and Queen places him in an embarrassing situation. If he attempts to comply with the demand he will antagonize the army, which is his mainstay, and reflect upon the Congress which passed a vote of thanks to the assassins. Perhaps, however, the powers only made the demand for form's sake.

President Roosevelt is said to take the ground that this administration is not responsible for the acts of officials of previous ones and that it will not prosecute investigation beyond acts done by persons now in office or under the present administration. To this extent, however, every branch and bureau of the Postoffice Department will be investigated. The President is right. It is enough for him to expose and punish the rascals of his own administration without pursuing those of former ones.

It is a pleasure to record the finding of Hon. John W. Coons, expert accountant, that the city clerk's books are straight and there is nothing now due the city. Carelessness and faulty bookkeeping appear to have been the extent of Mr. Elliott's trouble. To his credit, he said, he made the discovery himself and very promptly made the matter right by paying over the shortage he found as fast as he discovered them. There is a heap of difference between honest mistakes and willful dishonesty, and there will have to be evidence of willful misdoing before this community will believe the innuendoes and reflections on the character of the city clerk put forth daily by his critics.

The concessions which have been made by the Russian government in favor of the Jews are important. Heretofore the law has prohibited Jews from living in villages, and many cities, in order to get rid of them, had themselves classified as villages and proceeded to drive out the Jews. As they were not permitted to live in the rural districts there was nothing left for them but to herd in cities. The new order classifies all villages as cities and permits Jews to live in any of them. From an American point of view this looks like a small concession, but it will mean a great deal to the Jews in Russia. The new order is doubtless due to the direct intervention of the Czar, who personally is a humane man. A cablegram announcing the change of policy says that

the Czar has at last become aroused over the recent atrocities and that he is hastening to make amends and to stop the voices of protest which were reaching him from all over the world, and especially from America.

THE ONE-MAN CHARTER.

As is but natural for it, the News concerning the remarks of this paper concerning the city charter into a contempt for law and encouragement for violation of the city's fundamental law, an interpretation as absurd as the childish speech that prompts it. But that is neither here nor there in the discussion of the very important question as to whether or not the "one-man-power" charter is the logical and proper form of government for Indianapolis or any other American city of considerable size. It was in great vogue for a year or two after it had been adopted by the city of Brooklyn, and spread very rapidly to a large number of municipalities, Indianapolis among them. This was more than a decade ago, and there has been a vast accumulation of experience in the meantime. It was freely stated by the authors of the charter at the time of its passage by the Legislature of 1891 that "it should be productive of either the best or the worst municipal government possible."

They and the rest of us are willing to take chances in the hope that the majority of the people, having no other interest in local government than the desire for good government, would be sufficiently awake to their interests at each election to see to it that a good man was chosen for mayor.

Our experience thus far has been that the well-intentioned man is retired at the end of one term, while the Taggart regime, a miniature Tammany, was able to hold the city government through three terms. And it cannot be denied that during those three terms Indianapolis endured "the worst government possible."

Very famous students of the science of government tell us that "the government is usually a fair reflection of the character of the people that endure it," the inference being that, if we want better government, we must get better people. This is one of those half truths that sometimes do more damage than an entire fallacy. It is nonsense to believe that the official corruption shown to exist in Minneapolis and St. Louis fairly represents the character of the people of those cities, and it is just as absurd to imagine that the Taggart regime was fairly representative of the spirit of Indianapolis. Likewise, it is nonsense to imagine that the average citizen of Lebanon or any other Indiana town of its size is better morally than the average citizen of Indianapolis. Yet the small town gets fairly clean government all the time, while the larger city succeeds in getting it only once in a while.

The high pressure of modern urban life, the multifarious duties and interests of the average dweller in the city, the striking spirit of indifference to the well-being of our next-door neighbor, the anxiety to get along in the world at the expense of everything else, the timidity of invested capital, the rapacity of the selfish interests that profit by bad government and their intimate knowledge of municipal politics—all these are factors in the very complex problem of obtaining good municipal government. The worst elements of the average large city are such that a great following can occasionally be marshaled for the right, and a great following can always be marshaled for the wrong, if there is money in it. The elements that can be marshaled by an honest man, using the great power of the mayor's office with good conscience, are independent, usually indifferent and always more or less ignorant of the details of the political situation. The elements that can be whipped into line by a corrupt man in this office are dependent for favors, keenly alert to the situation and their opportunity, and well-informed on the minutiae of municipal politics. It stands to reason that a corrupt mayor has very much greater chance of continuing in power than has the mayor that will not pervert his authority to his personal, political and financial ends.

If the Journal had a remedy to suggest in the way of a perfect scheme of government to fit the conditions of American urban life, it would have a boon that is earnestly sought. It has not, but it believes that while people's minds are on municipal government during the next few months is a good time for them to consider this whole question and bring forward any suggestions of change before the next session of the Legislature.

INDIANA'S CORPORATION LAWS.

The commission appointed under an act of the last Legislature to codify and revise Indiana corporation laws has done wisely in asking for views and suggestions from those who have made somewhat of a study of the subject. The commission is intrusted with an important work and has an opportunity to render valuable service to the State, while at the same time safeguarding the interests of the public and corporate interests as well.

The views submitted by Mr. A. L. Mason, of this city, printed in the Journal yesterday, show that he has given considerable thought to the subject of private corporations and corporation franchises. The scope of the commission's work embraces municipal corporations also, including cities, counties and townships, and it will be expected to simplify and improve the laws regulating the work of these corporations, such, for instance, as those relating to street improvements, highways, gravel roads, etc. Mr. Mason's suggestions relate to industrial corporations and their franchises. This is a large field and quite distinct from the other. Mr. Mason says:

There are two opposite tendencies observable in recent changes in the laws relating to private corporations in this country. One is shown in the movement for the limitation of powers and governmental regulation of corporations, illustrated by the national banking act, the interstate-commerce law, the federal anti-trust act and other recent congressional enactments. The other appears in the movement to enlarge the powers and remove restrictions from private corporations to such an extent as to give them practically the powers of a natural person. This latter tendency is illustrated by the New Jersey statutes, under which most of the so-called "trusts" are formed. For convenience I will call the first the federal model and the second the New Jersey model.

This is a clear differentiation of the two almost opposite tendencies in corporation legislation of recent years. One may be called the policy of restriction, regulation and control, and the other the wide-open policy. Mr. Mason thinks the New Jersey model should be adopted. The Journal concurs in that view, but insists that corporations should not be treated as public enemies and that our corporation laws should be friendly to the incorporation of home capital and inviting to the introduction of

ital and working to the introduction of foreign capital. That the granting of corporate franchises should be carefully guarded and that corporations themselves should be controlled in the interests of the people and held strictly amenable to law, admits of no question. But it is unwise to place obstacles or difficulties in the way of the incorporation of home capital, or to legislate in a spirit of hostility to foreign corporations. At present our laws are not as liberal toward the incorporation of home capital as they should be, and the result is that in some instances home capital has sought incorporation in other States. The New Jersey corporation laws are based on indifference to public interests and on greed. In order to get the largest possible revenue from incorporation fees without reference to public interest the State has passed wide-open laws which have made it easy for corporations to be formed there which could do almost anything in defiance of the laws of other States. New Jersey is the paradise of trusts as South Dakota is of sham divorces. One or two other Eastern States, notably Maine, have imitated New Jersey's corporation laws with the same result of getting a large revenue from that source and contributing largely to the list of corporations of doubtful character. There is a wide middle course between the greedy, wide-open New Jersey policy and that of hostility to the legitimate incorporation of capital.

Mr. Mason presented several other points in a way which shows careful study of the subject and which should command the attention of the commission. The commission has it in its power to make a notable contribution to the progressive legislation of the State.

SOCIALIST GAINS IN GERMANY.

Dispatches from Berlin confirm first reports of Socialist gains in the recent election of members of the Reichstag. Their gain is now said to be twenty-five seats, giving them fifty-seven members, and they expect to increase the number to about eighty through reballoting, which will be necessary in 177 districts.

The growth of the Socialist party in Germany is a significant indication of the trend of events in Europe. The German Socialists, it should be understood, are not Anarchists. Their strength lies in the working and middle classes, and they represent progressive democracy as opposed to retroactive monarchism. In 1893 they polled 1,785,000 votes. Two years later Emperor William, speaking at a public banquet, alluded to them as "a band of fellows not worthy to bear the name of Germans."

In the election of 1898 they polled 2,107,000 votes and elected fifty-seven members of the Reichstag. In the election just held they probably polled 2,500,000 votes, and will have about eighty members of the Reichstag. The strength of the party lies largely among workmen in the cities and large towns, and it increases with the growth of these. It has also drawn considerably from the Liberals, who polled 971,000 votes in the election of 1898 and had forty-seven members in the Reichstag. The Socialist vote now largely outnumbered that of any other party or faction in Germany, of which there are more than a dozen, and they are gaining much faster than any other. Before the recent election it was predicted that they would draw many votes from bankers, merchants and professional men, and their large gains in the cities seem to indicate that they did. Their political platform or programme is thus stated:

One vote for every adult man and woman on a holiday to election day, payment of members of the Imperial Diet and state legislatures.

The government to be responsible to Parliament (at present the Emperor can dissolve Parliament at will); local self-government; reformation.

Introduction of the militia system. Freedom of speech and freedom of press. Equality of man and woman before the law.

Disestablishment of the churches. Undenominational schools, with compulsory attendance and gratuitous tuition. Gratuitous medical attendance and burial. Progressive income tax and succession duty.

This in many respects is not a bad programme. Most of its features are in the direction of a larger recognition of popular rights, and the steady growth of the party shows they are popular. The Socialist party in Germany has got to be reckoned with.

At the present rate of extension of electric railway lines the question whether they will compete with steam railways will soon solve itself. They are already competing for local passenger traffic and interurban lines are becoming interstate. It will not be long before trolley car communication will be direct between Chicago and Cincinnati and between Detroit and Chicago. Trolley connection between this city and St. Louis is only a question of time. The completion of these long connecting lines will raise the question whether electric railways will not compete for through passenger traffic as well as local. Already some of the long lines are putting on sleeping cars equipped with up-to-date conveniences, and the traveling public is responding to every improvement. It is evident that a new era in passenger transportation is opening.

The subject of William J. Bryan's speech at Greenfield, Monday night, will be "Democratic Ideals." Without specifications as to what kind of Democrats are meant, or ideals on what subjects this is a vague topic. There have been Democrats of the Thomas Jefferson school, of the Andrew Jackson school, of the Samuel J. Tilden school, of the Grover Cleveland school and of the William J. Bryan school. There have been Democrats who hated populism and others who loved it. Some think free silver the paramount issue and others free beer. Democratic ideals are as incongruous as the elements that go to make up the party, and as the political heresies and whims it calls principles. What does Bryan mean?

The failure of the jury to agree in the Jett-White case is not surprising, simply because no miscarriage of justice could be surprising in a county so morally debauched and so thoroughly terrorized as is Breathitt county, Kentucky. A dispatch says that the jury stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. It is not possible that a single man on the jury had an honest doubt of the defendant's guilt, but through sympathy with the murderers or through fear of them they would have violated their oaths and rendered a false verdict. The jury who stood for acquittal has made it possible to have a new trial in another county, when it is to be hoped justice may be done.

Senator Quarles, of Wisconsin, an alumnus of Michigan University, delivered a commencement day address there on Thursday.

day in which he congratulated the students on the possession of one commodity of which they cannot be deprived.

He is at least a competent speaker, and in the fact that intellect can never be organized into a trust. There can be no corner on brains."

And every one of the undergraduates thought the speaker meant him.

A man named Reeves, living at Murphysboro, Ill., claims to have the original manuscript of the secret log-book of Christopher Columbus when he made his somewhat celebrated voyage across the Atlantic, in 1492. The book is said to be written in script on parchment and to give a vivid account in brief of the navigator's experiences. Mr. Reeves must be a very enterprising person to thus boldly enter the lists of literary forgers.

If Keach and Taggart did have a conference the subject matter is not difficult to guess. Keach wants the support of what is left of the Taggart following, and Taggart wants the support of the Taggart following, in case of a Democratic victory, and it is a pretty sure thing that they will be united before the campaign gets very far along.

A youth in Anderson has gone over his own Mr. Divilbiss one better by ridding himself of the same kind of a blind adder. It will soon be in order to have a prize contest to determine the "meanest man" trophy.

"Tom" Johnson declares that he will keep four automobiles going in his Ohio campaign this year. This will be something of an improvement on his single-ring circus.

Wicked Partner Polster did not attend the McCulloch meeting last night, but he probably knew all about it before he went to bed.

Golden Rule Jones is sleeping on the roof. Nobody blames the rest of the family.

THE HUMORISTS.

Besides the Bonny.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"If you please, sir, are you 'th' gentleman as offered \$1,000,000 for an ideal servant girl?"

"Yes, I'm the man."

"Well, what wages do you pay?"

Repeated More than Was Intended.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Bridget-Miss Gladys is not at home, nor Mr. Kallow-Really? Pshaw! That's too bad.

Bridget-Yes, sir; but she said if that's a box of candy you're carryin' she hoped you'd take it.

Safely Out of It.

Town Talk.

"Jinks says that he has been very successful in love."

"I don't see how he makes that out; he has been married to three women."

"But that isn't the way he puts it. He says he's been divorced from three women."

Too Tame for Him.

"Oh, Cupid!" quoth the dainty maid, "Why do you loiter in the shade? Come, try your luck, nor say me nay, I'll promise not to run away."

From Cupid came the answer short, "My dear, I'd have you know that sport is long and hard, and the game is so ridiculously tame."

Still in the Dark.

You see this little square of blue?

Last night I had the nerve To ask the fair Cleopatra if As husband I could serve?

Her manner gave me not a clue To what her feelings were—She said she loved me (sweet the whiff Of perfume in the air).

Now here's her note. What did she do? Search me! I'm out of sand: I cannot read the hieroglyph She calls a stylish hand!

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Gentleman of the Future.

"Mamma, what is a gentleman?"

It was in the year 1950 that these words were spoken. The kind and beautiful young mother drew to her breast the little girl with the patriarchal face and replied:

"A gentleman, my dear, is one who has never done any work. It is a mark of vulgarity to work, and no gentleman would think of it."

"Then papa is a gentleman?" she said, half-questioningly.

And the mother replied:

"Surely, my dear. Does he not belong to a trade union?"

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS.

The Washington dispatches yesterday to the effect that Postmaster General Payne may retire from the Cabinet because of ill health occasioned some little speculation among local politicians, who have been following with interest the developments in the investigation now on in the Post-office Department. It seemed to be the general opinion here that Mr. Payne is not retiring under fire. Representative Jess Overstreet in discussing the matter said:

"You may depend upon it that if Mr. Payne leaves the Cabinet it will be because he is a sick man. There is no occasion for the suggestion that he would be retiring under fire. The postmaster general is not under fire and has not been at any time since the investigation was instituted in one branch of his department. If he were Mr. Payne is the last man who would step out under such circumstances."

Mr. Payne has, in fact, been in very poor health for some time. Even when he went into the office he was sick and weary, but for the urgent request of the President he would not have thought of accepting the responsibility of the post office. He has done a great deal of hard work to do and during the past few months has been under a severe nervous strain, as a result of the investigation he was forced to conduct through his subordinates, consequently the condition of his health has grown worse.

"One thing I feel sure of," added Representative Overstreet, "is that if Mr. Payne is his successor will be a man from the outside who has had no connection with the department and that neither Mr. Bristow will be promoted to his position."

In speaking of the results of the investigation in the Postoffice Department, an Indianapolis man who has spent several years in Washington in the government service, said yesterday:

"It occurs to me that it is a striking commentary on the civil service system that as much as a foreign country could. The Governor of the province had been removed and the authors of the civil service had been punished as well as possible, and the government had taken energetic measures to prevent a repetition of similar troubles in other parts of the world where anti-Jewish sentiment prevailed."

ELECTRICAL EXPERT KILLED.

Twenty-Five Hundred Volts Supposed to Have Passed Through His Body.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Otto Thorne, an electrical expert from Germany, was instantly killed by touching a live wire while inspecting a new switchboard for the Germantown Electric Light Company. Thorne had been in America only a few weeks. He was formerly assistant supervisor of the electric light system of Berlin, and was an authority on electrical construction. He was sent here as an agent of Siemens & Halske, Berlin. Thorne was making the final adjustment of the switchboard when the accident occurred. Workmen in an adjoining room saw a flash and a heavy fall and later found Thorne lying twenty feet from the switchboard. It is supposed that he slipped and came in contact with a switch, sending 2,500 volts through his body.

to Greenfield to hear him. John W. Kent will constitute a large part of the crowd.

It might be expected, with some reason, that the prospect of having the Czar in the city even for a few minutes and the announcement that he would deliver an address on "Democracy" would place only twenty miles away, easily accessible by steam and electric lines, would lead the local Democratic organs, or what might be called "sit up and take interest," so to speak, and endeavor to make the occasion one to arouse a little party enthusiasm.

Former State Senator Joseph H. Shea, of Seymour, one of the leading Democrats of the Fourth district, was here yesterday on business.

Senator A. D. Osborn, of New Castle, who was here yesterday, says elaborate preparations are being made for the coming Nipp and Tuck Club picnic at that place and that judging from the number of acceptances already received the affair will be the largest ever given by the club.

"However," said the senator, "we cannot have too many guests, for the supply of baked chicken and spring water will be unlimited, and the picnic grounds are large enough to accommodate a regiment or two. One thing is certain, however, and that is, present is the weather. We have ordered a fair day and a warm one, and if the Weather Bureau don't deliver, or what I call it, a revolt against the administration."

Senator Osborn preferred the subject of politics to that of the picnic, but it is understood that he intended to visit friends while he was here that he will be a candidate for re-nomination next year. It was reported some time ago that he was considering becoming a candidate for rector of the Supreme Court and would be out of the senatorial running, but one of his colleagues last night told Osborn that he was content with his work in the Senate and would like to be returned there for another term.

Dan Storms, secretary of state, is wearing a worried look and his little red automobile is tied up in the barn—not because it will not run all right, nor because it has ceased to be a thing of beauty and a joy forever, but for good and sufficient reasons. Indirectly the little red auto is the cause of the worried look, for an Indiana attorney is going the rounds of the State press. Storms has been mercilessly chaffed by his fellow State officials and the thing has reached the point where the victim is not sure he can see any humor in it. In his present frame of mind it is an odd sort of relief to get a fair chance at the Indianapolis reporter who wrote the first squib about his car, and he will not mind to find out and crush him beneath the wheels of his red wagon.

Charles L. Davis, a well-known manufacturer and politician of Shelbyville, was at the Columbia Club yesterday. Mr. Davis was arranging to leave next morning for an extended vacation at northern resorts.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge will go to Marion to-day to deliver an address this afternoon at the commencement exercises of the country school of that county, which will be held on the grounds of the Marion Soldiers' Home.

Senator J. W. Barlow, of Plainfield, was one of the callers at Senator Beveridge's office yesterday.

Henry W. Marshall, of Lafayette, and E. H. Tripp, of this city, were discovered late yesterday afternoon standing under the little porch at the Circle entrance to Christ Church. It had been raining when they met and the Circle and the porch were so tired to the porch, where they were holding a heart-to-heart conference. There was nothing startling about the scene, but two or three of their friends affected to see something incongruous in the spectacle of Marshall and Tripp in the doorway of a church, and for that matter they started a fire of comment that speedily put an end to the confab.

Frank B. Shuts, of Aurora, who says he is now practicing law, to the exclusion of politics and all such diversions, was at the Claypool yesterday.

State Senator J. G. Powell, of Logansport, who is at the English, brings the interesting information that Dr. Goode, of Huntington county, will make a big gain next year for the congressional nomination in the Eleventh district. "I have not seen Dr. Goode myself," said the senator, "but I came down on the train to-day with a man who said he had talked to the doctor this week and that he had stated he would be a candidate for the nomination."

Dr. Goode has made the race several times, but each time has met defeat at the hands of the opposition. He was elected last year, when he united with the other candidates to throw the nomination to Lane. If he gets into the race this year, it may reasonably be expected that he will be able to enable the four-cornered fight of last year may be repeated, although to what end is a question for prophets and some of propriety.

Senator Powell says there is very little political talk in Cass county at present, except the talk of G. A. H. Shideler, of Marion, for Governor. "Cass county Republicans are for Shideler, good and strong," he said, "and they will be with him as long as he wants me. I think, from all I hear, that Shideler will have a very good chance to win the big fight next year."

CASSINI GRATIFIED.

Thinks Americans Are Disposed to Treat Russia with Fairness.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, will leave Washington for New York on Sunday and next Wednesday he leaves on the Kaiser Wilhelm II for Europe, where he will spend his summer vacation. The recent agitation in this country, growing out of the events at Kishineff, has put him under a severe strain during the last few weeks, but he is returning to Russia much relieved and with a sense of some personal satisfaction that the traditionally good relations between his government and that of the United States, which he has sought in every way to foster during the five years he has represented the empire of the Czar at Washington, have not been disturbed. The friends of Cassini have been especially gratified that the popular disposition in this country to hold the Russian government responsible for the deplorable events at Kishineff, arising out of the quick sympathy of the American people following the first report of the massacre, had been succeeded by a calmer and more reasonable view. The energetic measures taken by his government to investigate and demonstrated conclusively that not only were the intimations that the Russian government had charged with the massacre at Kishineff, which were insisted upon in certain quarters in this country, preposterous, but that everything which the government has done showed not only that it had no sympathy in the affair, but that it deplored it as much as any foreign country could. The Governor of the province had been removed and the authors of the civil service had been punished as well as possible, and the government had taken energetic measures to prevent a repetition of similar troubles in other parts of the world where anti-Jewish sentiment prevailed.

CHAMBERLAIN EXPECTS TO LIVE LONG.

LONDON, June 19.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain delivered a speech to-night at a banquet given by the Corona Club in which, while throwing no fresh light on the government's intentions, he left no doubt regarding his own conviction of the ultimate triumph of his colonial and imperial programme. Mr. Chamberlain dealt in a jesting spirit with the frequently printed and spoken prophecies of his being crushed by oblivion beneath the avalanche of gold coins.

The United States Commissioner expects to remain three weeks in Paris and then proceed to Berlin.

CHAMBERLAIN EXPECTS TO LIVE LONG.

LONDON, June 19.—Laffets are being sold on the streets to-day containing reports hinting in mysterious language at a political crisis at Constantinople, and the abdication of the Sultan. The source of the

RESENTED BY BRITAIN

SERBIA MASSACRE DENOUNCED BY LORD LANSOWNE.

Who Has Notified the British Minister at Belgrade Not to Recognize the Government of Regicides.

SERBIA IN NEED OF MONEY.

TREASURY EMPTY AND NO ONE IS WILLING TO REPLENISH IT.

ARMY HAS NOT BEEN PAID FOR A LONG TIME—New King Formally Recognized by Russia.

LONDON, June 19.—In the House of Lords to-day Foreign Minister Lansdowne announced that the British minister to Serbia had been instructed to withdraw from Belgrade for some time on the arrival there of King Peter, and in the meanwhile to do nothing which could be construed as a recognition of the new government.

Lord Lansdowne expressed indignation at the crimes at Belgrade and said he thought it was not desirable that Sir George Bonham, the British minister, should be in that city when the new regime was inaugurated. The foreign minister added that no proposal had been received for concerted action towards Serbia by the powers, but the British government had no intention of maintaining ordinary relations with the persons concerned in the massacres. The government yielded to the abhorrence of the capital of Serbia, and that abhorrence had not been diminished by later intelligence which had reached the Foreign Office. It would be no exaggeration to say that it would be a disgrace to the British government to even in the annals of states which made no pretense to be included among the civilized nations.

The government had ascertained that France, Germany and Italy were maintaining an attitude towards Serbia of the same kind as that of Great Britain, while Russia and Austria were prepared to recognize the new government. The British minister at Belgrade June